FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE. ALPRED MERROR & Co., No. 441 Broadway, belween Howard and Grandess, have marked down their heavy Wistra Choristia to prices which cannot fail to suit those who are in want of Overcosts. Talmas, he.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE. - A Treatise on the

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.—A IFERIES ON the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sherids. Constables, &c. Fourth edition By William Tree, sours's CRIMITAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Laws and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sherids. Constables, &c. Second edition By O. L. Barbour. The above published by Banks, Gould & Co. No. 144 Nassuret. N.Y., and No. 476 Stradway, Albany, N. M.

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PRIANOS! PIANOS!—GREAT REDUCTION IN
PRICES.—Superfor toned Planes for \$1175, \$2.50, and \$2.25, interior as good and the entire instrument as strong and as depathed as these which one. \$150. Planes of every variety of sightle and price, comprising those of ten different manufactories, among them the co-lebrated noders improved Horace Wayara among them the co-lebrated noders improved Horace Wayara Planos, and the first president Solitas Planos of T. Gilleran Planos at great bargins.

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GALA-DAY AT DISEROW'S KIDING ACADEMY FITHAY, CONSESS OF THERTY KINTH ST., IN HEHALF OF THE POOR.—In communication of the inclimency of the weather, on Wednesday, the contemplated Remedia at this Establishment is postponest to MONDAY, the 29th inst. DAY AND EVENING, Cardio definision & for which a ride to the Ring will be given. The public are laytted to attend

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special Auc-

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE .-That is what everybody states who has used Dr Tostaka Vr. RETION LINIMENT, for Coughs, Group, Sore Targat, Chapped Hands, Franced Feet, Rhenmatica, &c. Hit does not relieve the money is returned. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 60 Court'andt at. For sale by the Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Professor HOLLOway had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of R sia in 1935, and obtained permission for the sale of this extordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of fix great editors and the classes. It will cure Sair-theum and Scroft when all other means fell. Said by all druggists at 20 cm/s, 6 create, and 41 per put and at the manufacturism. No. 30 Maide lane, New York, and No. 241 2 cm/s.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBURNS of Monday count to be sent in before 2 o'clor's on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe

Ws shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Hermann, sails from this port for Southampton and Bremen To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORE TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

DOESTICKS IS GOING TO CALIFOR-NIA TO-DAY.

The Edition of THE TRIBUNE which we shall print THIS MORNING for circulation in California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and other places on the Pacific coast, will contain

THE WHOLE OF DOESTICKS'S LETTERS:

- I.—Doesticks on a Bender.
 I.—Doesticks in Louisville.
 I.—Doesticks on Croton Water.
- IV .- Docaticks Describes Himself in Verse. -Doesticks Visiteth the Museum
- VI. Decaticks Sees the American Tragedian.
 VII. Decaticks Goes to Church.
 VIII. Decaticks on the Ohio.
 IX Decaticks Looks for a Boarding-Hosse.
- X.—Doeslicks Hears the Street Preaching. XI.—Doeslicks Sees the Spirit Rappers. XII.—Doeslicks Rons With the "Masheen."
- XIII. Docaticks Invents a Patent Medicine. XIV .- Doesticks Goes to 'Lection
- World.

XVII -- Doesticks on New Year's in New York. XVIII -- Doesticks Goes on a Target Excursion.

It will also contain the IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE, brought by the Parific, the LATEST DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE, REPORTS OF THE MARKETS, CITY NEWS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, &c.

Copies can be had at 10 o'clock, by applying at the counter in the Publication Office. Price, 64

CONGRESS. VESTERDAY.

SENATE, Jan. 26.-Private bill day. Among the bills passed was that for the relief of the claimants of them; and the possibility of Slavery's triumph the private armed brig General Armstrong. sum was \$136,000. Adjourned to Monlay.

House, Jan. 26.-A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for a rminating the reciprocity treaties of commerci and navigation, in cases where the terms stimulated for their continuance have expired, with such powers and states as in his opinion manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

The object is, to enable notice to be given to the Danish Government, with which there is now a treaty in operation, imposing onerous sound-dues on our commerce going into the Baltic at Elsinore. The liation bill was discussed in Committee and all the proposed amendments were rejected Acjourned.

The temperature moderated yesterday morning up to the melting point, and for three hours. while the rain came down, it was apparently all up with the sleighing. A chill set in in the afternoon, however, and arrested the thaw. Last night was clear and cold; the streets rough and slippery, and for vehicles neither one thing nor the other. It was cold and cheerless, the sleighing cut up, worn out, and in all the main streets abandened, and the City, so crazy the night before, went to bed early and sober.

STRINGPELLOW ON KANSAS.

The silence of death has succeeded to the voluble and confident assertions wherewith the Northern doughfaces assured their dupes that Slavers would never go into Kansas. But a few months since so clamorous, they are all dumb dogs since the result of the disgracefully fraudulent and riot ous farce called the election of Gen. Waitfield to Congress. Not a whisper from Douglas, from Pettit. from Hibbard-Weller forgets to bray, and there is surcease of even the eloquence of

One little year ago, so valorous, so blatant, 20 positive that Slavery was forever excluded from Kaneas by "the laws of God," and so naturally hostile to having any act of Congress unrepealed which seemed to be framed in accordwith those laws-why are they so unauimously and sepulchrally mute in 1855? If they can endgel out of their dull brains no excuse for their perfidy and treason, might they not at least rail at those who have tried to keep Slavery out of Kansas, as having byfihat very effort forced it in, "the laws of God" to the centrary notwith-standing? It is so probable that the slavehold-

ers didn't really want Kansas, but only went there because of the efforts to consecrate it to Free Labor, that they might at least assert that without damaging their own credibility, or putting their followers out of countenance. The brazen frontispieces of these latter must by this time be nearly proof against any severity of trial.

Until the Northern traiters find their tongues again, we must occasionally draw upon their masters for information as to the projects and maneuvers of the united Slavery Propaganda; and we ask attention, therefore, to the letter of Mr. B. F. Stringfellow, a Missouri border slaveholder and lieutenant of Atchison, which we give on another page. This letter was doubtless written on Atchison's prompting, and is introduced to the public with a great flourish by the slaveholding Members of Congress, to whom it purports to be addressed. It has already been copied into mest of the leading Southern Democratic journals, and will doubtless be trumpeted by the rest. And, in spite of its mountain of sophistry and falsehood with regard to the Whitfield sham election, it yet contains much that every Northern eye will rest on with the deepest interest.

Was there any chance, after the repeal of the Missouri Restriction by the passage of Douglas's bill, to save Kansas to Freedom without a desperate offort on the part of the North ?- The last speech of the doughfaces before utter dumbness overtook them, it will be remembered, was substantially as followe: "Kansas would have been Free, if nobody had tried to make it so; if Slavery triumphs there, it will not be because Douglas & Co., opered the gate to let it in, but because others mied, after the gate was open, to keep it out." Now just read carefully the letter of the Missouri slaveholder of the balter-suggesting name, and see if this is not proved a false pretense. He tells his cronies that the soil of Kansas is a lmirably adopted to Slave Labor, but not at all to Free-that Slaves are let at higher prices in the Western Counties of Missouri, separated only by an imaginary line from Kansas, than any where else-that the chief staples of that whole region are only produced with profit by the labor of bondmen-that the lands of Kansas are worth \$20 to \$50 per acre for Slave culture, while worthless for any other-that Slavery was already planted in Kaneas (in defiance of law) before its late triumph under the lead of Douglas-and that the entire S aveholding interest of Western Missouri is alive to the importance of securing Kansas for its future development and more perfeet security, &c., &c. In the face of these averments, does any man believe-can any man hereafter pretend-that Kansas could possibly have been saved to Freedom without consert and effort to that end in the Free States ? For our own part, we deeply regret-not that such effort was made but that it was not at all commonsurate with the magnitude of the State and of the occasion. Let us hope that the prompt and pervasive energy of the future will atone for the feeble and desultory performance of the past.

-As to all that Stringfellow says of the Free Settlers abandoning Kansas-of its unfitness for Free labor, of the impossibility of poor settlers breaking up and subduing its soil, &c. &c .- we do not consider it worth answering. Kansas is not essentially different in these respects from ILLINOIS and IOWA, which have been settled by Free Laborers, while Arkansas and Texas have been partially subdued and cultivated by the labor of slaves. If anybody doubts that Free Laber can break up and cultivate virgin prairie at least as rapidly and effectively as Slave, let him count the representatives in Congress from the Free Prairie States and contrast them with those from the Slave. If the result don't convince bim, it were idle to ply him with argument. And if Mr. Stringfellow don't see how three or four can join teams and break up prairie, first for one, theu for another, and so until each has been served in turn, we trust Kansas will put a new wrinkle on his brow before he is two years

-Men and brethren! there is imminent danger that Kansas will be lost to Freedom: but as yet it is danger only. She is not lost, but is sorely beset, and those who can should fly to the rescue. Thousands of hardy pioneers who do not cower before work and hardship ought to find homes on her broad expanse very early in the coming Spring; her genial clime and fertile soil invite should not repel; for, if worst come to worst they may sell their 'clsims' and move into Nebrasks or Iowa. But no-even if Slavery should get legelized in Kansas, we trust that her Free settlers will stay there, and that more will go there, settling choice townships compactly and keeping Bonds, a at bay thereby, until Free Churches, Free Common Schools, with such roads, bridges, farms, orchards, gardens and buildings as Free Labor creates and Slave does not, shall stand out in broad contrast with the waste places around them, teaching a lessou the blindest of the blind cannot misread. Kansas will not be admitted as a Slave State-at least not for years yet-and meantime, let the struggle go on to its proper conclusion.

For Freedom's battle, once begun, Beques hed from bleeding sire to an Though baffled oft, is ever won."

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Mr. JAMES COOPER, U. S. Senster from Pennsylvania, is about through his term; a successor is to be chosen by the Legislature of his State now in session, and that Legislature is understood to be strongly infected with Know-Nothingism. Of course, Mr. Cooper, who would like to be reelected, omits no opportunity to exhibit his zeal for Nativiem, and that is his own business so long as he sees fit to keep truth on his side. When, however, he sees fit to indulge, as on Thursday, in such language as the following, it become other people's business as well. He said :

"An insult to our flag by a failure to salute with the required number of guns, a refusal to indemnify a citizen for a wrong committed on his person or prop-erty, or the neglect of some point of national stiquette by a foreign Government, is always followed by a demand for explanation and spology, and, if explana-tion be denied, our national pride takes fire, and war, tion be denied, our national price takes are, and war, withing a ratio regum, the last argument of kings, is im-mediately threatened; but against emptying upon us the contents of bospitals, and houres of refuge, and prisons, we are tamely acquiescent, for fear that po-sition might be construed into hostility to other classes of immigrant foreigners, whose votes may be esteemed necessary to the success of this or that narty."

Mr. Cooper here, directly or by clear implication. asserts, 1. That the Adopted Citizens of this country, (whom, with an eminently Know Nothing contempt for the King's English, he styles "our foreign population,") favor and require that we allow foreign nations to flood us with their felons and paupers; and, 2. That our native citizens, or a large portion of them, are thus coerced into favoring such free importation

of the dregs of European society, in order to humor our Adopted Citizens, and secure their votes. These charges are either palpably true or shamefully, wickedly false. Which are they !

We hold, in direct antagonism to the Know-Nothing Senator, 1. That there is no other portion of our people who have so immediate and palpable an interest in the stoppage of the impertation complained of as our Adopted Citizens; and, 2. That these citizens have never cherished nor intimated any desire that we should freely receive and provide for the sweepings of European alms-louses and prisons whom despotisms and aristocracies are from time to time vomiting upon our shores.

Which of these conflicting assumptions is the true one! What evidence is proffered by Senator Cooper in support of his own ! If he presents note, who has any to offer !

It may well seem unnecessary to submit that timony for the defense while none has been adduced by or for the prosecution, but the attitude of our Mayor, (elected in good part by what are improperly termed "Foreign votes,") the Report given in our last of Messrs. Witthaus, Carrigan, Kelly and others, Committee of the Comn issioners of Emigration-the whole Committee being composed either of Adopted Citizens or of natives who are opposed to the objects and messures of the Know-Nothings-brand Mr. Cooper's implication with the stigms it deserves. might offer more such testimony-any amount of it-but to what purpose ! Mr. Cooper is after a reclection, and will of course say and do what seems most likely to render him acceptable to those whose favor he is courting. All we ask of bim is that, in pursuit of his object, he shall not descend to bearing false witness against his neighbors.

TENURE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

PROPERTY. We have encountered a good deal of misreprecentation in our time, and have borne it with all possible meckness, as an evidence that THE TRUE UNE was not destitute of influence, but in no instance has abuse been more malignant or mendacions than in relation to a bill recently before the Legislature of this State to allow Catholic Bishops to hold real estate as trustees, and not as their individual property, as is now the case. In regard to the question, we held that if the Catholic Churches choose to have their property held by their Bishops, the State has no right to interfere, any more than in their religious mattersand that in that case it would be much better that such property should be held in trust and not in fee, so that if the Bishop should prove a villain the churches need not all be turned out of house and home. Hereupon we were, and still are, accused of a willingness to subject all the Catholic congregations of the State to Episcopal tyranny, and we are even told that THE TRIBUNE desired that all such Churches as that of St. Louis, at Buffalo, should be compelled, by the civil power, to cease their resistance, fall on their knees to the Bishop, and humbly kissing the ground, hand over their estates to his possession. This every honest reader of ours knows to be false. So far are we from desiring the success of the Bishop in that contest, that we earnes ly wish there were, in the Catholic Church of America, msny more such congregations, to assert their traditional and legal rights, and to prevent the Bishops from asserting a power they do not enjoy, and, as we now proceed to show, never have enjoyed, in any one of the States of Europe.

The property of the Church, its nature, its legal tenure, the right of administration and of application of the revenues for certain definite or indefinite purposes, was for centuries a bone of contention between the civil, or laic, and the spiritual, or clerical, powers. Perhaps nowhere were shown so much abuse, misrepresentation and had faith, as in the various aspects of this subject, often viclently and sometimes legally, during more than a thousand years.

Church-property, in the remotest epoch, originated exclusively with dotations-dos, as it is called in the Justinian code. When, with Constantine, Christianity came into power, the Church walked in the tracks of her predecessor, the pagan establishment, by inheriting its movaproperty, temples, houses, and estates.

In the times of the youth, freshness vigor and innocence of Christianity-that is, in the few centuries preceding the conversion of Constantine tian communities supplied the wants of their respective churches and their ministers, and thus neither the New Testament nor the early Christian writers speak of any church property. At the time of the Apostles and after ward, the mother community at Jerusalem had a common fund to meet its expenses. Waerever, subsequently, such a fund was organized, it belonged to the community, and nowhere exclusive ly to the clergy. Constantine, however, confer red on the churches the character of a corpora tion, or moral person, as it was called, and thus recognized their rights to acquire and hold property and estates. When the clergy shaped itself more completely according to the Jewish hierarchy, it became distinct from the laity, and, aided by donations, engendered the fact of separate church property, of which the clergy was the administrator and usufructuary. But at that time such property was nowhere distinctly invested in the person of a Bishop or Curate. Varicus subterfoges and tricks were used for the acquisition and increase of such property; and the civil or imperial power was obliged to intervene and stop them-of which evidence is to be und in the Nevels of Justinian and other imperial edicts of his predecessors and successors

From the beginning of the mediaval epoch, and after feudalism had shaped society, but chiefly from and after Carlovingian t mes, Emperers, Kings, Dukes, Barons and other nobles erected powerful bishopries and abbeys, and do tated them with lands. All such donations were of fendal tenure-fiels, with some special and exclusive immunities. They were in every respect different in nature and aim from the property of the parish churches, erected in boroughs, villages, and communes, by grants of the master or owner, the baron or nobleman. In this way, the parish churches acquired benefices or livings. Thus, in the course of time, arose a church property of a two-fold kind. The one forming the detations of episcopal aces, abbeys, and various monasteries; the other belonging to parish churches. The latter forms the principal object of the present inquiry. We cannot here enumerate all the various shameful maneuvers used by the clergy during those ages of darkness and of the grossest superstition and bigotry for increasing church property, and gaining control of the civil power or of the State.

The principle that all church property belongs to

the Pope, was laid down in the twelfth century. but never and nowhere was it wholly recognized and submitted to by the civil power. Sovereigns of every kind, from the Emperor down to the Baron and simple Knight, protested against it at various times. The Sovereigns claimed to be lords paramount of ecclesization! enfeofinents, upon them. These contestations between the State and the Pope, often had bloody issues, and occasioned excommunications of Sovereigns, and expulsions of Popes from Rome; sometimes even personal castigations, as in the case of Pope Boniface Gaëtano. The Baron and master claimed the right of control over the parish property, and he, not the Bishop or the Pope, disposed of the livings by a right called that of presents or presentation.

This conflict lasted for centuries, more or less vehemently. The Reformation curtisled somewhat the arrogant pretensions of the Papacy and of the superior clergy; but it required the Freach Revolution to reduce them to more definite and tolerable proportions. From that period the administration of the church property in Europe has been regulated either according to the original deed or grant; or according to laws prevailing in the country, and the rights of the community where the church is situated. But we must not forget that in all Europe such parish property never was invested in a bishop, and that the real usufructuary was the curate, under a certain control of the civil power, acting in the character of a general government, or in that of the lord of the manes or as a community. Very rare and exceptional are the dioceses in Europe where the bishops have a right to the revenues of parish churches, or receive a portion of them; but even in such cases the property is not invested in their sees or persons.

The French Revolution confiscated for the benefit of the nation the whole church property. Years afterward the Code, as well as the Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope, regulated the relations of the Clergy to the State. The church property was not restored, but the parish church jointly with the commune forms a legal corporation, and as such can possess property; only, however, usder permission of the civil power. Monasteries and convents, being unauthorized corporations, cannot possess real estate. In each parish, along with the curate, exists a board, selected by the civil authority from . the community. This board, called generally la Fabrique, acts collectively with the curate and civil administrative authorities. The Prefect, the Minister, and the Council of State, confirm the decisions of the parish authorities, and settle disputes if any arise between them.

A somewhat similar reform took place in Portugal, by a royal decree dated May 28, 1834, and in Spain by one of March 9, 1837. In Spain, however, a part of the Church property not sold at that time was restored in 1845. In Italy, with the exception of the Papal States, the secular clergy is mostly salaried by the State, and parishes generally do not possess property. The dispute now raging in Piedmont chiefly relates to the property of convents and monasteries.

In Germany, the absorption by the State or by the nation of all church property was agitated in several States after 1830, and more generally, but still ineffectually attempted during the Revolution of 1848; subsequently the respective Governments effected some thorough reforms. Where the parish church has any kind of property, the community conjointly with the curate, and not with the bishop, has the management of it. In Baden, Bavaria Würtemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt, there exist special boards, all of them as well as the curate, under the exclusive control of the city authorities. The bishop of the diocese has in these matters only a secondary voice and influence. In Poland, where the bishops are salaried, while the chapters and parish churches still possess considerable moveable property, it is invested in the churches and not in the persons of curates, and still less in that of deans or bishops. In each parish there exists a board, called the superintendence of the church, composed of the curate, the lord of the manor as presiding officer,

and some other members of the parish. In all the Roman Catholic States of Europe therefore, as well as in Protestant ones having Catholic subjects, the civil Government, having absorbed the bulk of individual and often of communal rights is considered their representative, oversees all the Churches. mediates in cases of misuaderstanding between the parish priest and the parishioners. There, the priest or curate cannot dispose of the Church property without the permission of the civil authorides, and the advice of the special communal boards. According to the opinion prevalent in Europe, all Church property is considered as belonging to the nation.

It is, therefore, an unjustifiable assumption. either by law or precedent, for any Bishop to transfer the title to Church property to himself. and thus to wrest it from the control and the hands of the community or parish. No less unusual and contrary to the laws of all Catholic countries, is the disposal, by the exclusive will of the Bishop, of the revenues of such parish prop-

When, during the Crusades, the Popes claimed from the Bishops and the Clergy a part of their revenues, the latter grumbled and submitted to it with a very bad grace, still recognizing the supreme right of the Popes over all the church property. All religious brotherhoods, convents, and nonasteries are, in matters of discipline, subordinate to the absolute rule of the Bishop of each respective diocese. Not one, however, has, during the past, recognized, or now recognizes any right whatever in a Bishop to transfer to, and invest in his own person its respective property, or to dispose in any way of its revenues.

THE NEXT CRUSADE.

The Mayor, having got the Police and Sunday Rum reforms tolerably under way, is casting about for new fields of victory. The emigrant swindlers are now on the carpet, and we trust the justice they have so long evaded will be meted out to them, to the full extent of power. The very last movement announced is against the fortunetellers, a great number of whom infest the City, resping a rich harvest from superstitious ninaies. It is good to have a Mayor who knows of these abuses, and is not ashamed or afraid to make his knowledge available in their suppression. There are still other fields for honorable achievement, where Mayor Wood's extensive knowledge will no doubt be of great value-for instance, lottery and policy gambling, in which bundreds of men are engaged as dealers and backers, some of them belonging, apparently, to the most respectable class of society, and filling high positions in public

estimation, living in splendor from the pennies' picked up by "station numbers," "gige" and Then the unlicensed pawabrokers, saddles. the receivers of stolen goods, the prize fighters, badger-baiters, cock-fighters, and high and low gamblers, must also be aftended to. Indeed, our municipal Hercules, had he the eyes of Argus and often even claimed the right to impose taxes and the hands of Briareus, might find constant employment for all his faculties and all his time. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. We rejoice in his efforts, and wish him all the success he can desire, and that applause of all good men which is sure to attend it.

LATEST FROM MR. MASON. - The following is an extract of a letter from the U. S. Embassy at Paris, dated at the latest moment before the sailing of the Pacific:

Mr. Mason's general health is improving; but I am told (for no one is allowed to see him) that his side is still paralyzed, and his mind occasionally wanders. I fear that he will never be himself again.

There is an alleged MS, novel, by Sir Walter Scott' at Paris. The Daily News, samming up the evidence, considers it a humbug. The MS, might be shown to these familiar with the handwriting of the original, and thus conduce to a belief in the alleged authenticity of the work. The story is, that Scott, as his pecuniary troubles came on, being applied to by a certain party, gave him a MS. novel entitled Moredun, to publish in Paris, where his incognite could be kept up. The person so applying to Scott, and receiving the MS. of the novel, chancing to dis, and the publisher also dying, the work was not published e time, but now turns up. An English M. D. who has seen the MS, believes in its authenticity.

Lord Elgin, wishing to leave behind him some memento of his magnanishity, ordered letters of parton to be issued to the unfortunate petitioners for annegation to the United States. The letters benignly assume that the sentiment which gave rise to that setition, exists no longer, and graciously condescend to reinstate them in the positions which they occu-pied previous to their lamentable ballucination. But these unhappy men seem to be entirely insensible to the generosity of the late Governor-General. *One of them. M. Hypolite Cherrier, publishes in Le Menticur Canadian, the following reply to an invitation to resume his station in the militia:
"MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

Sin In redy to your note of the 2th, I have the bonor to inform you on my part, that my opinions, with regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States, are unchanged, that I desire the accompishment of this as soon as possible, and as I have no intention of serving her most gracious and most accellent Msjesty in case of rupture with our neighbors, either as officer or private, I beg you to be so kind as to accept my resignation, and crase my name from the list of the faithful and loyal subjects of her Receive. Monsiner, the assurance of my distin-

guished consideration.

G. HYPOLITE CHERRIER."

THE LATE K. N. CONVENTION .- Among the national movements recommended by the late Know-Nothing Convention in Odd Fellows Hall, the only ones that have leaked out are these: The motto "E. Piu-"ribus Unum" on the Federal Cost of Arms is to be translated into the singular "I'm one of 'em, I am; Phrygian cap, upheld by the woman who sits for the Genius of Liberty on the national coins is to be supplanted by a Georgia palmetto; and the stars, hich are the peetry of heaven," and consequently that footed fereigners, now and forever, are to be left off altogether. There is also to be an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the English Isnguage, which is proved out of its own mouth to be of fereign extraction, the only point of disagreement being on the article to take its place-some going for Hindoo, some for the euphonious Potta rattomie, others for the poetical Choctaw, while the more liberal are willing to compromise upon the classical cipher in which the work of the Order is printed—a sort of provincial Welsh, with the vowels left out. Besides these recommendations, and suffering the oratorical infliction of the great Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, there seems to have been nothing of public importance in the session.

MICHIGAN TO HER SENATORS.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were parsed on the 19th inst. by the Senate of Michigan-Yeas 22. Navs 5-all the Republican members present and one Democrat voting in the afficmative. The ouse, it was certain, would promptly concur by a decided vote. As Senators Cass and STUART are understood to be supporters of the Democratic doctrine Instructions, it is to be hoped that they will pay heed to these explicit and important directions. Hear

them!

Whereas, Slavery is regarded by the people of this
State as a great moral, social and political evil, at
war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the great object contemplated by our
forefathers in establishing the Constitution of the
Upited States; an impediment to the prosperity of
our common country, and an element of domestic
weakness and discord; and
Whereas, The people of Michigan owe it to the
certly and product exprise of the power of Congress

early and prudent exercise of the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, in applying the Anti-Siavery restriction contained in the ordi-nance of 17-7, that she is not now a slave holding eras. The people have, heretofore, through

their Legislature, repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated against the further extension of Siavery in

Whereas, Our present Senators and two of our Representatives in Congress did, at the session thereof now last past, vote for the repeal of the Missioni Compromise, so called, and for the passage of an act straining the Perritories of Kansas and Newtonia.

an act segantizing the territories of Ransas and Nebraska, the reby permitting Stavery to be introduced into a regionequal in extent to the thirteen criginal States, from which territory, by the solemn legislative compact of 1800, it was forever excluded; and Whereas, Such repeal has been effected without petition, without discussion by the people, and in defiance of the well-known wishes and opinions of a large negority of the people of this State, and of the United States, and

United States: and
Whereos, The violation by Coogress of the compact of 1220 has released the people of this State
from all obligation to respect Congressional compromises for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery;

therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represe Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Scate of Michigan. That we hold the said repeal and the permission graated by said Territorial act to introduce Slavery into said Territories, as a violation of a mutual compact between the free States and the slaveholding States of the Union; justified by no necessity present or prospective; injurious to the rights of the former, tending to interrupt the internal harmony of the country, and to frustrate the well-known purpose of the framers of the Constitution, who, by gradual legislation, designed ultimately to put an end to Slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of Slavery, or the recognition or permission thereof in any territory now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it to be within the constitational powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the

fioral powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave-trade in all Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and that it is their duty, in view of the great and permanent interests of the nation, to pass laws for its immediate suppression and extinction in all such Territories, and in said District. extinction in all such Territories, and in such District.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and
that they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote for and use their best
caretions to procure the passage of an Act of Congress that shall prohibit the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the
United States, and especially in Kanass and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay, a bill for this
latter purpose.

atter purpose.

Resolved. That the Act of Congress of 1850, known Resolved, That the Act of Congress of 18:30, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, was, in the opinion of the people of this State, an unnecessary measure; that it contains provisions of doubtful constitutionality; that the mode of proceeding under it is harsh, unjust, and repugnant to the moral sense of the people of the States, cruel and despotic toward the person claimed as a fugitive, and that we are in favor of its immediate repeal.

favor of its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives

requested to use their best exertions to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resorced, That the Governor be requested to farnish copies of the foregoing presentle and resolutions to our benefore and Representatives in Congress.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855. Serator Dixon is confined to his room with a bad cold. He is not seriously ill, but is too indisposed to attend to business in the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, of California, will address the Masonic Institutions of Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 31st inst.

The Star save that private advices received from Havana, to the 21st inst., represent the Cubans as being highly excited, and joining the revolutionary cause, because the Cortes refuse to sell the island to the United States, and that a serious outbreak was expected.

Advices from California say that Major Hammond,

Advices from California say that Major Hammond, to whom Dr. Gwin intrusted the management of his reelection to the Senate, turns up as a cansidate for the position himself.

A men calling himself A. C. Brewster, has recently been attempting to issue policies of fire insurance here in the name of the "Merchants Fire Insurance Co." of Boston, and had appointed agents, &c. Letters from Boston state that there is no such company in exist noe there, and the President of the "Merchants" Insurance Co. writes that their company has no such agent. Brewster had policies printed here, and in the assignment is printed the name of the "American Insurance Co. while the policy bears the name of the Merchants Fire Insurance Co., and has the signatures of its secretary and president both in the same handwriting. It is supposed that Brewster has an accomplice. He has now gone South or West.

It has been snowing slightly here all night, and the snow is now about two inches deep, and the weather has no indications of cleaving up.

Col. Kinney leaves in ten days for New Orlenas, on his way to Mesquito. Large numbers are docking to join the expedition, and more confidence is generally left in the enterprise.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC HARD-NIETI COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS, &c.

ioin the expedition, and more confidence is generally jett in the enterprise.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC HARD-SHELL COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS, &c., ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1853. The Democratic Hard Sizell Committee held at meeting in Congress Hall last night, and the following gentlemen were present: Augustus Scheft, James S. Litby, Thomas J. Barr, from the Ist District; Grosvenor S. Adams, Elijah Ward, from the Hid District, John S. Nafen, Lyman Tremlin, James R. Foada, from the Hid District; Joseph M. Lyon, Thomas B. Mitchell, Dr. Cock, from the IVth District; George Clark, from the Vth District; Horatio G. Warner, R. Darwin Smith, Abram Vernaun, from the VHIth District, and C. C. Burr who was admitted as a substitute. The following resolutions were a lopted:

Resolved, That is the resulted the recent election in this State, Industrict, and C. C. Burr who was admitted as a substitute, The following resolutions were a lopted:

*Resolved**, That is the resulted the recent election in this State, Industrict, and C. C. Burr who was admitted as a substitute, The following resolutions were a lopted:

*Resolved**, That is the resulted the recent election in this State, Industrict, and C. C. Burr who was admitted as a substitute, The following resolutions were a diptod. The National Democracy, it has no cause of discourageaunt, for while the new elements necessarily diminished the vote of our excellent State ticket, the one hundred thousand given our candidates for Congress, espite all the embarrassments of that compage, furnish gratifying evidence that this National Adminished the vote of our excellent State ticket, the one hundred thousand given our excellent State ticket, the one hundred thousand given our excellent State and statement and organisation of New York are by no means impaired. The only fact clearly established in the recent election in the state, is that the National Adminished the vote of the clearly established in the recent election in the state, is that the National Adminished the vote of the cle

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

ANTI-KNOW-SITHING CONSERVATIONS

GENESEO, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

A large and enthusiastic Anti-Know Nothing Convention was held here to-day, at which all the towas in Livingston County were represented. The "Hin-"doo" organization was denounced, and the nomination of Judge Loomis indorsed. Men of all parties on ed in the meeting.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO. FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The brig Fairy arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th of December.

She left in port the United States vessels which have before been reported.

Outride of Rio the Fairy was boarded by the sloop-of war John Adsms, from Boston, bound in, with all on board well; and she brings letter bags from her, one other vessels of war.

The F. sailed in company with the Indicator, for New York, and experienced a hurricane of Cape Hatteras, but escaped without damage.

THE CANAL RIOT.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The Sheriff called out the military, to day, and, with a large police force, proceeded to the scene of riot and arrested about forty of the ringleaders in the disturbances, and brought them to this city.

A severe snow-storm has been raging here all day, and still continues. The snow is about a foot deep, and the cars are all behind time.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
Owero, Friday, Jan. 25, 1855.
A man named Reddield, a resident of Tunkhannock,
Pa., was killed last night near Painted Post station,
on the Eric Railroad, by jumping off the express train,
while it was running at full speed.

FROM TORONTO. The Hen. Mr. Morin, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Court of Queen's Bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Fanet. This appointment will necessitate some charge in the Cabinat.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.
No. 48. Thomas Laws, Exceutors, et. al. Appallants, vs. Jos. E. Law.—Argument continued by Mr. Coxe for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Breat r the appellants.
No 107. Wm Jones et. al., plaintiffs in Error, vs.

No. 107. Wm. Jones et. al., plaintiffs in Error, vs. Wm. S. Johnson.—Motion to dismiss the writef error argued by the Hon. S. P. Chase in support.
No. 49. Wm. A. Booth, appellant, vs. Ferdinand Clark.—Argument commenced by Mr. Bradley for the appellant.
Adjourned till Monday.

MARINE DISASTERS, ETC.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855. We learn from Valparaise that the ship John Marhall-supposed to have been lost-arrived at that port on the 14th December, after a passage of 213

days from Baltimore.

There was a tremendously thick snow-storm in the Bay this afternoon.

The ship Richmond, hence for New-Orleans, is reported in a dangerous situation on the shoals near Hospital Island, and the steamer R. B. Forbes has come to her assistance.

gone to her avaistance.

The British brig Bloomer, of Halifax, is reported by telegraph as being ashore at liam's Head, where she will probably go to pieces. All hands on board of her were saved.

of her were saved.

The upper portion of the building No. 305 Washington-t, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. C. C. Holbrook, a large dealer in embroideries and laces, who occupied the lower stores, had his stock considerably damaged by water. The loss, however, is fully covered by insurance.

WEATHER DISPATCHES.

WEATHER DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all night, but there are now signs of clearing up.

Philadeliphia, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The weather here is very variable—a regular mixture of snow, hail, rain, and sumbline.

Easton, Pa, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

Snow, to a depth of five inches, fell here isst night, and still continues, drifting so badly that it is feared the trains will be detained.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

Three inches of snow fell here to-day, and was followed by a heavy rain storm this evening. The weather reports from the various local cities east, west and north, show mild weather, with indications of snow.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 28, 1855.

A severe snow-storm from the north-west prevails,